mak as has been caused by the connection of bank mid State.

The constitutional treasury system has now been in operation for nearly nine years, under curoum-attended to the connection of the property of the state and of non-payment, of deficient revenue and of surplus revenue, of negotiation of loans and of paying off of loans. No evil that has befalled the banking, the commercial, the nanufusturing, the agricultural, or the other interests of the country, can fairly be attributed to its operation. Bank succeeding year has afforded additional evidence, not only of its feasibility, but of its being the system that is best adapted to the wants of the government and of the people. We caunot departion it without departing from the principles of the constitution. Every proper means ought therefore to be taken to bring it as near perfection as possible, and to make it the permanent system of the nation.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

Will Gough.

Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Tremury, Washington city, D. C.

olved, That we will not aid, directly nor directly hy vote or otherwise, in the election of any candidate for President of the United States, who would recommend the abolition of slavery in the election of Celumbia without the consent of the people thereof, or who would not pledge himself to apply the constitutional veto to any bill that should pass Congress for that purpose.

Resolved, That we look upon political abolitionists as enemies to the good government, peace and happiness of the Union.

NUMBER III.

Whereas, "That while in the past political dilaiens of the country, as whigs and democrate, we
are struggled in honest conflict over contested
rinciples and measures, which are now settled;"

have struggled in honest commot over contentual principles and measures, which are now settled;" therefore

Resolved, That we will not aid, directly or indirectly, by vote or otherwise, in the election of any candidate for representative or senator in Congress, who would advocate or vote for any system of insernal improvements, in the centruction of roads and canals by the national government, as recommended by John Quincy Adams, vetoed by Antrew Jackson, and now brought forward as "true American doctrine" in the editorial columns of the National Intelligencer, of the 29th ult.; or who would advocate or vote for a protective tariff, or for a national bank, or for a repeal of the constitutional mab-treasury.

manal name, or for a repeal of the constitutional mab-treasury.

Easolved, That we will not aid, directly or indirectly, by vote or otherwise, in the election of any annidate for President of the United States, who will not pledge himself to apply the constitutional vote to any bill that should pass Congress to establish any, of the above enumerated measures.

Fifth Ward, Washington, Oct. 2, 1854.

FIFTH WARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 5, 1854.

FIFTH WARD, WASHINGTON CITY, 2 Oct. 5, 1854. (100 TRE GRAND COUNCIL S. O. S. S. S. S. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The accompanying preambles and resolutions, Mos. 3, 2, 3, were offered by the undersigned to the Fifth Ward Council of the city, at a regular meeting held on Monday night, the 2d instant, which reduced to receive or take any action on them whatever, alleging a want of jurisdiction, and that the Grand Gouncil alone was competent to entertain any of the questions embraced in the resolutions: they are, therefore, most respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Grand Council, with a view that the principle contained therein may be adopted for the feture government of the order.

In regard to preamble and resolution No. 3, it is presumed that the Grand Council can not now, since the order has attained po wer and strength, consider the extreme secrety bitherto eujoined, longer necessary.

Preamble and resolutions No. 2, embrace a momentous question, the sgitation of which has shook our glorious Union to the centre: a question fraught with more danger than any other that has been placed before the people. If the Order is to have any influence be exercised to strengthen the Union, let that influence be exercised to strengthen the Union and It its bearing, which it will be impossible to do, if the Order can entertain but one idea. An army of firsy thousand foreigners, and every one a Jesuit, would not be so dangerens to the Union, as the borde of abolitionists now in our midst.

Preamble No. 3, is but a reiteration of the first clause of the third resolution, adopted by the Order, at a mass meeting held at the City Hall, on the 27th uttime, and the resolutions only go to clinch it. If the measures which historia divided the two great political parties of the cruntry are actually settled, let a solemn deciaration enhance from the Order, that they are not again to be revived with its consent. But it is questionable whether those measures are considered finally settled, even by those whose sympathies

Should the Order succeed in attaining legislative Should the Order succeed in attaining legislative and executive ascendancy, there will be an absolute recessity of having some definite system of national policy, and to avoid future confusion and dissension it is incumbent that that policy should be settled at once, and that the principles by which we are to be governed, and the measures to be supported, clearly defined, should be placed before the country.

The only object as yet publicly avorated by the (pier is the preservation of our Government from

fereign influence, by the extension of the naturalisation probation from five to twenty-one years, with the exclusion of naturalized distens from offices of trust and power, and hostility to the Papal hierarchy. It surely cannot be intended that that ebject is to be paramount, and, like Aaron's expent, to swallow all et less; or can it be presumed that an administration can go into power and retain it, with but that one idea?

It would be idle to fister ourselves that all the great political measures are finally settled, when any one of them can at any time be revived in Congress, or through the columns of a partisan print; and no one can for a moment imagine that the aboliticatists, the most dangerous enemies we have to encounter, have ceased their implacable, malignant and unrecessary war on our brethren of the South, whom to project is to protect the Union, which must be protected, but which cannot be done, if the abolitionists are elected to the high offices of State and federal government.

Napoleon's Footprints in Italy.

[Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser]

which gives right to wrong, if successful; which the wrong side.

In another church of Piombino, St. Anteno, are seen everywhere the arms of Napoleon's sister, Princess Elias Bactocchi, who had it restored from decay. In the centre, of the ceiling is a painting which represents "Saint Napoleon" discribing crowns, and "Saint Elias and St. Fella" kneeding before blim—an allusion to the Princess and Fella; her hunband. There runs a story of the sainted hunband worth repeating in this connection, as another illustration of princely integer in these countries. The haptismal name of Eignor Bactecoh, Corsican by blirth, was Pasquale, one of the thirty Italian synonym for foot. On being raised to the rank of a Bonsparte, his sovereign whice changed it to Felix, or Felice, meaning happy, and sought to modify his plebhan propensities, which called forth the only withticam of which he was ever known to be guilty: "When I was Pascale, I was fine, but now that I am Felice, I am be some Pasquale!" which the subject wags of the country civerty travestied thus: "When the was very Faice, but now thou art Felice, we are Pasquale." The Princess, however, had much of the energy of her family, and proved herself a seeful sovereign. Among other benefactions she founded the fine existing hospital of seventy being, paved the tewn, repaired the citadel, and created roads, arsenally, and a begrow of the region of the propension of the pathology of the region of the region of the pathology of the region of the region

and had he lived, he, instead of his brother, might have been Napeleon III. When Charlette was a widow, her former lever met her in London, where his disappainted passion poured out to her its bitterness in some French verses, the tenor of which may be inferred from the first stanzas, which we here translate:—

I see thee again, after eight long years—
Thou, whose aspect makes flutter my heart!
I see thee again, but also, 'tis with tears—
Now to me but a sister thou art!
His poetic plaint seems, however, to have been of

Thou, whose aspect makes flutter my heart?

I see the again, but alse, "tis with tears—

Now to me but a sister thou art!

His poetic plaint seems, however, to have been of go aveil, the lamented husband of Charlotte having, after marriage, was her affections completely from her first love. He was a post also; so was she! They were both artists too. "What she designed, he lithographed; what she wrote, he illustrated." In fact their brief married life was, from all accounts, far happler than that which usually fail to the lot of princes; but "Death did lay slege to it," nor could the princess long survive her lose.

Her sister Zenaide, who was unhappily married to her cousin Charles, Prince of Canino, the zoologist, died a few weeks ago at Rome, leaving several children, the only living descendants of her father, Joseph Bonaparte. The brother of Charles, Louis Lucien, (samed after his father, who himself never resided here,) is said to be one of the best linguists and worthiest men of the day. He also occupied a charming villa in these environs until the recent restoration of the family in France.

One of the best hotels of Florence—Hotel du Nord, the old Bartolini palace—is kept by a Fronchman, who was many years cook to Prince Jerome. Being now a prince in his own right, as maitre of a palace, he, too, may one day be raised to the peerage!

Onspicuous among the representatives of the first Napole m dynasty, who still linger here, is the Duke Talk yrand, a nephew of the great diplomatist, who is enjoying a cheerin! old age in the midet of the most polished society. His sons, however, naturally enough, prefer to keep themselves within the line of precedence at Paris; while their mether, the scion of an ancient princely German house long ago resumed her individuality and privileges in Prussia, where she is by right of inheritance a member of the House of Peers, as the Duchess of Segar, and probably the only political representative of "woman's rights" in Europe. The Duke has not been connected with public life si

send a that the propriety from the propriety from the propriety from the propriety from the propriety of the third is not a the send of the propriety from the propriety of the third is not the third is the third of a time propriety and applied the propriety of the third is not the propriety that the propriety of the third is not the propriety that the propriety of the third is not the propriety that the propriety of the third is not the propriety that the propriety of the third is not the propriety that the propriety of the pro

is a small protection against the horthwest winds:
and, though the fall has been more favorable than
we expected, yet December is just about setting in,
and the prospect is gloomy enough.

Almost all are suffering from colds and coughs;
and if pasumonia and winter fever shall follow,
which they say prevail much here. I do not know
what the poor people are to do. I tell you, as a
matter of fact, I have not tasted a morsel of meat
since I landed on Wakarusa, and hard bread and
molasses constitute our fare. The season has been
a scarce one in Missouri, and prices of all kinds of
food are as high as in New York city; bealdes, the
Missouri people seem to look on us as enemies, and
many of them will not sell to us at any price, and
will has dly speak to us. This must be the fault of
the companies that sent us out here.

I said I would expose these companies. They
have deceived us all, for we were led to expect that
provisions were cheap and plenty, and that if we
had not the means to buy, we would be supported
through the first year, and could pay when we began to make crops. Instead of this, as soon as we
land at Kaneas, we are informed that we can shift
for ourselves; and many, finding themselves far
from home, and without the actual means to
obtain the necessaries of life, have already gone
back, and many more would go if they
had the means to go on, and for want of this they
had the means to go on, and for want of this they
had the means to go on, and for want of this they
had the means to go the same of the company is agents. The company in New York is
made up of rich men, who only desire to make a great
land speculation. They sand out all t e poor people they can to improve farms and cities by their
labor, well know ing that when the land comes into
market they will not be able to buy it; and so thee
rich gentlemen will have to sdvance the money,
by which they will get the land at a low price, and
will require the poor pre-emptor to mortgage tre
land to them to secue the payment of the money. market they will not be able to buy it; and so toese rish gentlemen will have to advance the money, by which they will get the land at a low price, and will require the poor pre-empter to mortgage the land to them to seen e the payment of the money lent; then they will have nothing to do but to cose up the mortgage and get the land and improvements for themselves for little or nothing, and then they will let the poor deluded emigrant go because they will have no further use for him except to hire him as a hand on the land they have swindled him out of. This is what all this emigrating aid will come to, and it already begins to leak out. We who have been duped to come here are now in debt, and are to be used as tools to hold pre-emptions for them to buy. As I have always learned that your paper was willing to expose the wrongs and it juries done by the rich and powerful, I hope, for the sake of the poor men and women whom these men are duping, that you will give this a place, for tell you that Kansas is no place for men to come without means to Itve, and buy their land wen it is cold, for there is little chance here for an emigrant to make money over and above his living.

Jas. Wape.

of the lowa Legislature met in convention on the 14th iost, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in the place of Hoz. a. C. Dodge, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March pext. Two bailots were taken, with the following

The First Bary in a New City.—In a letter from Kansas, dated Lawrence, Nov. 25th, it is stated that "at a meeting of the Association, a few evenings since, it was voted to present to the child of Mr. and Mr. Carter a first class city lot, the Association to have the privilege of naming the first child born in Lawrence. It was also voted to usube him Lawrence, and his name now stands "Lawrence Carter."

A GIGANTIC WORK .- A levee is now in cour A GHANTO WORK.—A levee is now in course of construction between Bayou Sars and Cournes Larding, La. Its langth is about thirty miles, and it will enclose about 65,000 superficial acres of land, 25,000 acres of which have been ceded to the State by Congress, for levee and draining purposes. It is calculated that about 50,000 acres of land will be redeemed and rendered available for cultivation by the construction of this levee.

VINCENT NOLTE'S "FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HE-

MISTIRERS."—The following letter has been addressed to m by Mr. Nolle, complaining of the manner in which the text of his work has been rendered by the American translator. Not having seen the original, we are not of course in a position to procounce an impartial judgment between the parties. We feel bound, in fairness, however, to place Mr. Nolle's reclamation before our residers:

Partis, Oct. 25, 1854.

Jakis Gondon Ernnery. Each of the following statement in one of the first numbers of the Hillard that may appear after it has reached your hand?

It is but a few weeks ago that a publication in the English harguage, called "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres; or, Reminiscences of the Life of a Former Misterdam; state to be a translation of my German work under the same title, was put into my hands. Although the gentleman who undertook this production has been pleased to say, in an appendix of his own, "that the drifty of a translator in the state of the ledge of so lety and previous experience in affairs of this sort, seem at times to be amusingly unconscious of the absurd part they were playing; and the best part of the joke is that the Chevaller, in his history of his liaison, with a naivete for which we did not give him credit, still endeavors to delude hi nself and the public into the belief that that used up heart of his was really touched by the tender god. The truth is there was not a particle of ove on either side, though, on both, there was a liberal simulation of it. Of the truth is the ledge of so lety and previous experience in affairs of simulation of it. Of the two, the male actor in this ridiculous farce deserves, perhaps, the least censure. Whilst his reputation for gallantry flattered the amour propre of the lady, it should also have warned her against compromising herself too far with him, unless she had serious intentions of marrying him. Clever as she was, she neglected the common dictates of prudence, and she has now to pay the penalty of her indiscretion in the publisity to which her subsequent conduct has driven her quondam admirer.

Certainly there was nothing in the history of the whole affair which justified the incarceration of this unfortunate Lovelace for so long a period in a loath unfortunate Lovelace for so long a period in a loath some prison, and still less the strong diplomatic opposition that was offered to his pardon. Had the Sardinian judges been inspired by the same happy ideas of appropriate justice which animate the Irish bench in similar cases, they would have contented themselves with sending for a parson and insisting upon uniting the parties upon the spot. Judging from their respective dispositions and temperaments, we apprehend no greater punishment could have been in flicted proper their folly.

been inflicted upon their folly.

The closing numbers of Haydock's Catholic Bible have just been issued by the puolishers, Duoigan & Brothers, of Fulton street, and the work may now be had complete at their store. Its typographical merits and the beauty of its illustrations render this book one of the finest of the sort that has ever been published in this country. Its extra ordinary low price, taking into account the supe righty of the style in whi hit has been brought out, will, we have no doubt, ensure for it a large sole.

Appleton & Co. announce, in addition to their splendidly illustrated national work of the " Republican Court," a long list of books adapted for holiday presents, amongst which their "Gems of British Art" and "Ornaments of Memory" deserve special mention. These beautiful works are pro fusely illustrated with engravings, and are magnificently bound. We know no more elegant and appropriate ornaments for a lady's table.

Mr. Vale, of the Bowery, also publishes an attractive list of works suitable for New Y sar's gifts, amongst which is a handsome edition of "Vclney's

amongst which is a handsome edition of "Veiney's Ruins," at an extremely low price.

Dunigan & Brothers have just issued a "History of the Catholic Missions amongst the Indian tribes of the United States, from the year 1529 down to 1854," which possesses a high historical interest, apart from its religious purpose. We shall take the

opportunity of noticing it more fully next week.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this ably conducted periodical is already before us, and its contents afford evidence of a desire to insuggrate worthily the coming year. It opens with a charmingly written article, entitled "The Ocean and its Life" which, in laying bare the wonders, both animal and vegetable, that people and diversify the depths of the great waters that interspace the earth, describes them with a vividness of fancy and postlo feeling, which invest the subject with additional attraction, and contribute to form a most delightful chapter of natural history. The following facts in connection with the influence of the phases of the meon on the rise and fall of the ocean, are probably

When the Great, reached the south of the India. ander the Great, reached the south of the India. Southing section has the requirer rise and fall the degan.—a phenomeson which they had never sent at 18656, on the coast of Aim Miner and Green. Even their short stay there sufficed, however, to show them the connection of this saturability of the coast.—a phenomeson which they had never as the monifyle sleeps upon this bank, "it is nevertheless full of silent power. Stronger oven than the larger cun, because so much nearer to the earth, it raises upon the boundless platus of the Partitle a wave only a few feet high, but extending down to the bottom of the sea, and moves it cowards, chained the Harm'ess and powerless this wave or olfs along the plated surface of the ocean. But lands arise, New Holland on one side, Southern Asia on the other, and the low but immensely bread tidal wave is presed together and rises upwards, racing rapidly round the sharp point of Africa. An heur after the moon has ricen highest at Greenwich, it reaches Fez and Morocco; two hours later it passes through the Strains of Gibraltar, and along the coast of Portugal. The fourth hour seas if rush sith increased force, into the Chainner rocky cliffs of Ireland and the numerous islands of the Northern seas arrest its rapid course, so that it reaches Norway only after an eight hours' heading race. Another branch of the same wave harries along the castern coast of America in almost farious baste, often smounting to 160 miles an hour; from thence it passes not to the north, where, hemmed in on all sides, it rises here and there to the ecoramous height of clashy feet. Such is not rarely the case in that most stormy and most freaded spot on earth, Cape Houn, all the violence of raging tempests cannot raise to wave higher than some thirty feet, nor does it ever disturb the habitnal calm of the cocan cetyer than a few fathoms, on that divers do not heastast to stay below, even when the hurri sane rices and the connection of the mother of the such and t

of furious waves. Thus they build, year after year, century after century, until at last their arolls encices vast lakes in the midst of the ocean, where eternal peace reigns undisturbed by the stormy waves and the raging tempest. But when their marvellous structure reaches the surface, it rites no further, for the polypi are true children of the sea, and as soon as an and air tench them they die.

veilous structure reaches the surface, it rites no further, for the polypi are true children of the see, and as soon as an and air tench them they die.

Like enchanted islands these circular reefs of the corals bask in the brightest light of the tropics. A light green ring incloses a quiet island lake, the ground is white, being shallow, shines brilliantly in the gorgeous floods of light, whilst without the dark, black billows of the ocean are kept off by a like of breakers, rushing incessan ly in white foam against the cliffs; above them an ever pure, deep bine ether; and far beyond, the dark ocean and the hazy air blending at the horizon and melting barmoniously into one another. The effect is peculiarly grand and simoet magical, when the coral rings are under water, and the hage turious breakers toss up their white crests in vast circles a ound the still, caim waters within, whilst no land, no rock is seen to rise above the surface of the oc an.

Frequently large reefs, richly studded with graceful palms, surround on all sides lofty mountains, around whose foot there grows a luxurant, tropical vegetation. Inside of these reefs the water is smooth and mirror-like, basking in the warm sunlight; without, there is sterilarly year after year, century after century. Thus the they polypi protect proud man on his threatened island against the firm wall, be sleging it year after year, century after century. Thus the they polypi protect proud man on his threatened island against the destructive flood, polypi struggling boidly against the unmeasured ocean—and if all the nations on earth united, they could not build the smallest of these coral reefs in the ocean—but the corals but d a past of the crust of the greatearth. For their islands count alone in the South Sea by thousands, all but a few feet ab we the surface of the erea, which around is unfathomable; sil ring shaped, with a peaceful lake in the centre; all consisting of no other material but that of still living corals. These islands, but they were raised above

me abe arrive with the tree, and waster birds soon give life to the starty, little stap of newly made lead.

Tens they meet below, plant and animal: the pale, hoeless fucus twining its long, grastly arms around the bright scaled coral, and through their brancaes glides the autime with wice spread sails. Every ray of light that fails on the surface changes fine and tinge below. But the deep has lights of its own. There is the glimmer of gorgeous that in gold and silver arroor, the phosphorescent sheen of the milk white or sky blue bells of brilliant medicae, as they pass through the public colored tops of lofty fuel, and the bright, sparkling light of tiny, gelatinous creatores, chasing each other along the blue and olive green hedges of algae and humbler plants. When day facts, and night covers with her dark mantle the sea also, these fantastic gardens begin to shine in new, mysterious light; green, yellow and red flames are seen to kindle and to fade away; bright stars twinkle in every direction; even the darkest recesses blaze up, now and then, in bright flashes of light, and fitful rays pass incessantly to and fro in the wild, dark world beneath the waves. Broad furrows of flashing light mark the track of the dolphins through the midst of the foaming waters. Troops of porpoises are sporting about, and as they out through the glistening flood, you see their mazy path bright with intense and sparkling light. There also passes the buge monsilsh, shedding a pale spectral light from every fin and scale, through the crowd of brilliant starfish, whilst afar from the coast of Ceylon are heard the soft me larchely accents of the singing musel, like the distant notes of an scallan harp, and you will har how the gray cle ocean, heaving in a gentle molion sings in an undertone, chiming in with the great how the sea."

The article on "Given Names," effectively satiries the abourd propensity which some people have,

The article on "Given Names," effectively satir ises the abourd propensity which some people have of giving their children high sounding appellations but too frequently presenting in the persons of the that bear them, an unfortunate contrast of quaties with those of the celebrities they are nan. after.

that bear them, an unfortunate contrast of qualities with those of the celebrities they are named after.

Various are the tastes in the selection of a named for a child—various—re the motives that influence the decision. Sometimes—a rich friend or relation is to be conciliated, and tree-fore some barbarans designation is affired to a child that is a thorn in his side as long as he lives; and after all, the unfortanate may miss the expected legacy. Sometimes the name of some devinguabled man is selected, to which the life of the new awarer adds no new luntre; thus we see George Weshington and John Wesley occasionally figuring in the police reports, as the names of people arrested for riol or petty larceny. A classical taste inspires others, who are not always wery particular in the names, novided they smack of the ancients, owing to which it cappens that there is a boy now living, in Philadelphia who has been christened—if we may thus use the word—after Commodus, one of the most infamous of the Roman Emperors.

The late Bishop Chase, of Illinois, had a dislike the having Greek and Roman names imposed upon children, which he displayed very pointedly an one occasion, when a child was brought to him to be baptized.

"Marcus Tullius Cicero.

"Tut! tut! with your heathen nonscase! Peter, I baptise thee," and the child was Peter thenceforth and forever.

Others, again, set much store by Scripture names, many of which to our ears are anything but melodious—for instance, Obsdish, Jeremish, and all the other ishe; but this fashion is not near se prevalent as it was a century or two ago. Some of the Bible names have much sweetzes, such as Bealah, Rahamah, and Roods, but even these are rarely used. The story is well known of the man who, having called four sons after Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, wished to have the fifth christened Acte, because, as he ead, he "wanted to complyment the apostles a bit;" but the sequency having, and se holdern, as firm white settly in Mercer county, Pennaylvania, (whose accourt thereof is in

remite of our reficctions upon this subject.

1. The son should not be called after his father, nor the daughter after her mother.

The object of giving first names is to distinguish a person from all others bearing the same last name, particularly from those of his immediate family; but this latter is not attained when a child bears the name of its perent. Contusion must always follow, not always to be avoided by the additions of senior and junior, or the designations, lst, 2d, &c., which are common in New England.

An eminent lawyer, who adorned the Philadelphis har forty or fifty years ago, had a son with the same first name as binaelf, who was studying law in his offire. One day a letter arrived wittout any addition of junior, but intended for the younger, which the elder gentleman opened and read. It was from a cource not very creditable to any one.

"I am ashamed of you," said the father indignantly, bar ding it to his son.

"I am ashamed of you, sir," replied the son, handly git back, with his firger pointed at the direction.

One of the sons of the Benjamin Stokely of whem we have spoken above, was born during his sather's absence from home. On his return, his wife tale.

One of the sons of the Benjamin Stokely of where we have spoken above, was born during his father's absence from home. On his return, his wife table bim that she had called the child Benjamin, after him. "None of that," cried he, "I have no notion of bearing people talking of old Ben Stokely."

This confusion is one objection to the practice which we condemy; another is that if a parent called after himself he is in danger of becoming partial to that child, at the excense of the others. This is a feeling which makes its way into the minds of even good men and good women; it are me to some that a child hearing their name in full, is more fully their representative than others. As this is all wong, it is best to prevent the arising of such feelings, by giving no ocasion for their existence.

2. The more common a last name is, the more uncommon should the first name be. We can parden almost any prefix to Smith, Brown, and Jones. As the of the learned fathers of the bar lately observed in a discourse, "Who shall declare the generation of the Smith, Brown, and Jones.

elmost any prefix to Smith, Brown, and Jones. As
the of the learned fathers of the bar lately observed
in a discourse, "Who shall declare the generation
of the Smiths, and especially of the John Smiths?"
The very mention of John Smith in a court bouse,
police effice, or other public place—and is is of frequent mention therein—brings a broad grin into
every one's face immediately.

3. No name should be given to a child that will
suggest a ludicrous idea when wristen in full, or
when the initial only is used. We always pitted Mr.
P. Cox, and Mr. T. Potts, both worthy men, but with
thoughtless god'athers.

Middle-aged porsons, in Philadelphia, can recollect a druggist, named Ash. (now deceased.) whose
friends had relected Caleb for his first name. He
was constantly annoyed with inquiries from schoolboys; and others of the rising generation, as to the
residence of Mr. Calabash.

Forty or fifty years ago a very worthy little
French tailor, hamed Frong, resided in Charleston,
S. C., and on the birth of one of his rons some wags
persuaded him that it would be a very good thing
for the child to call him after the chief magistrate
of the State—Govertor Bull—which was some accrologly, the unlucky combination of the two names
as a middle name. This is the practice among the
Society of Friends, and were it generally adopted
it would have many advantages. We should know
at once, on seeing a lary's name, whether she was
married or single, and, if the former, what the name
of her family was. And it is further to be considered
that the adoption of this rule of but a single first
name for girls, would put an end forever to the
whole brood of Emma Milvindus and EuphemiaHelen Lauras, and a style of nomenclature which is
thought, by most persons, to be ridiculous in the
extreme.

The United States and Dominica.

The United States and Dominica. [From the Albany Journal.]
Extract from a letter dated San Domingo, Nov 29. 1854:--

It is a positive fact that your government is making or has made a treaty with the Dominicaus, By it the Bay of Samans is to be ceded to the Unied States for a naval depot. In return the United States are to officially asknowledge the inde-per dence of Dominios. There is some hitch about the details. As near as I can find out, they want some modification of your tariff or port regulations, which Mr. Cazneau, who is the American Minister which Mr. Cazneau, who is the American Minister Ple nipotentiary, has no authority to promise, though they say the President is willing to do it without. Perhaps it is adjusted by this time. If it is, you will doubtless have the business officially announced in the forthcoming message of Gen. Pierce. Most people here who know anything about it, think it

m the forthcoming message of Gen. Pierce. Most people here who know anything about it, think it is a giep towards annexation, and the planters and traders are jubilant accordingly. Some of the old Spanish stock go against it, for the same reason. Everybody considers that with such an ally as the United States on their side, they would have no more difficulty in keeping the upper hand of Soulouque's folks at the other end of the island.

I suppese you do not know much about your new addies? I will give you the benefit of my short experience. Here, in San Domingo, and I suppose elsewhere, they are of mixed Spanish and African blood, in all sorts of proportions. Two thirds of them are what you would call mulatices, (they have balf a dozen different names for them here,) and protty much all the other third are black. There are a few pure whites, principally spanish—hardly any English or Ame icans. They work just as much as they have to, and no more. Their language, religion, customs, &c., are a good deal like Cuba. They bate the Haytiens, with whom they have been at war for years, like poison. This is the main article in their political creed. San Domingo is a decaying little old town, with a Spanish calbedral, assensi &m. I have not been into the interior, but I am told the soil is good for sugar, cotton and tobacco, and I know the climate is hot chough for anything. The Dominicans claim the largest (eastern) half of the island, but the Haytiens cutnumber them in apparation. There is a little trade between the Haytien ports and New York, principally in colore. The whole American commerce with Dominical collars. They send some coffee, mahogany and campeschy wood to the singles, and get in return pork, bacon, flour, chear, cotton goods, &c. It will make another slave State if it is smexed, which, i suppose, is the reason the American government wants it.